

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 12-15 (7-44). Tomorrow:
Partly cloudy, temp. 10-15 (50-59).
Wednesday: Partly cloudy, temp. 10-15 (50-59).
Thursday: Partly cloudy, temp. 10-15 (50-59).
Friday: Partly cloudy, temp. 10-15 (50-59).
Saturday: Partly cloudy, temp. 10-15 (50-59).
Sunday: Partly cloudy, temp. 10-15 (50-59).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, temp. 10-15 (50-59).
Yesterday's temp. 10-15 (50-59).

Austria	10.8	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	10.8	Luxembourg	21.00
Denmark	3.00	Morocco	2.00
France	11.0	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	11.0	Nigeria	45.00
Greece	11.0	Norway	2.75
India	12.0	Portugal	10.00
Italy	12.0	Spain	23.00
Japan	12.0	Sweden	2.50
South Africa	12.0	Switzerland	1.50
Turkey	12.0	U.S. Military	20.00
U.S.	12.0	Yugoslavia	1.50

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To Egypt, Israel Inspection Sought U.S. Atom Offer

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The United States has proposed to Israel and Egypt to place all future nuclear facilities and under international inspection as a condition for receiving U.S. atomic power plants.

The proposal, disclosed by State Department officials, has become a stumbling block in negotiations over carrying out President Richard Nixon's offer in June to provide Egypt and Israel with a large atomic power plant each. Until now, the U.S. policy has been to require inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) only over the atomic reactors and fuel it supplies to a foreign country. But in the case of Egypt and Israel, the United States is asking that they agree to accept international controls as well over all atomic power plants and fissionable materials that they may receive in the future from any country.

The negotiations are proceeding more slowly than U.S. officials expected and some doubt was said to be developing over the possibility of working out parallel agreements on the sale of the reactors. The Israeli government has raised questions about provisions in the U.S. draft agreement, and U.S. officials have come to the conclusion from informal discussions that the international inspection issue was a principal reason behind Israel's delay in responding to the U.S. proposal.

Egypt is willing. But, according to State Department officials, Egypt has expressed a willingness to accept the controls sought by the United States.

In the draft agreement, the United States proposed nuclear-plant safeguards, including inspection by the IAEA, to prevent the plutonium produced as a by-product from being diverted to the fabrication of atomic weapons.

In expressing a willingness to accept future controls, Egypt was reported to have suggested that the international controls should apply to all existing atomic facilities in the two countries.

Under the Egyptian suggestion, Israel would have to accept international inspection of its Dimona reactor, a relatively large research unit that is capable of producing enough plutonium for a few bombs a year.

Such a requirement would have never publicly admitted the possession of a large ground-to-ground missile comparable to the 9,000-pound Titan II.

Israel's Institute of Strategic Studies said in its latest report that Israel is "a number of Jericho with a strike range of 1,000 miles." Both Cairo and Jerusalem said that distance is within the range of their missiles.

U.S. officials have said a "first step" would be to have a "first day" of the but that it was intended destroyed by the forces. Egypt also used on the Sinai battle-officials said.

Israel launched 15 Soviet-made surface-to-surface missiles against Israeli territory during according to former Defense Minister Dayan. One Israeli civilian settlement, minor casualties.

Israel expanded on a statement yesterday in an interview in which he proposed withdrawal from parts of the Golan Heights in return for assurances by Amman that the United States would not be asked for an armistice, calling it a statement "fraught with meaning."

It was contended that any condition to peace is in "of territories," Mr. Dayan said. "First of all, there is an acceptance by the Arabs of the existence of Israel and recognition of its right to exist."

At the same time, he said, "we will for peace must be offering them concrete territories, but this by any means include to the lines before the 1967 war."



West Germans Hans Dieter Genscher and Josef Brtl at the Common Market meeting.

To Oversee Monetary System IMF Forms a New World Agency

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Canada emerged as firm favorite to head a new high-level political committee set up today by the International Monetary Fund to tackle global economic problems, well informed sources here said.

The new committee of 20 finance ministers, due to meet tomorrow for the first time, was set up by the IMF's 120 members to oversee the world's monetary system and deal with any sudden disruptions threatening it.

The prospect that Canada will be chosen to lead it emerged at the joint annual meeting here of the IMF and World Bank.

Britain fully supported Canadian leadership, sources close to the British delegation said, and there were indications the United States and other countries would also give their backing.

Canadian Finance Minister John Turner told reporters that he had been approached and, if a consensus is reached, "We will look at it seriously."

Election of Canada as chairman of the new group would be significant, observers said. Mr. Turner has been strongly pressing for such a committee to operate as the political focus of the IMF and has spelled out what he sees as its aims.

In his formal address to the annual meeting, Mr. Turner said the new group "should meet regularly and in special session if necessary, maintain a continuing surveillance of the exchange rate system and provide the political forum in which the defenses can be mounted against resort to policies by some member countries that are seriously harmful to others."

"The question of the meshing of countries' fiscal and monetary policies should be high on its agenda," he added.

Both industrialized and developing countries, including the oil exporters, see Canada as a natural choice for leadership because it is an industrial, oil-exporting country which has yet to realize its full economic potential.

The new group replaces the old Committee of 20 finance ministers and central-bank governors formed two years ago by the IMF to reform the world's monetary arrangements.

The Arab oil-exporting countries will be a powerful force in the new committee, on which, Mr. Turner noted, they would have two or three seats. Other oil exporters will be represented.

At the same time, Mr. Turner said, there was also every indication that the group of five leading industrial nations was taking seriously the political role of the new international body.

These five—Britain, West Germany, France, Japan and the United States—last weekend discussed the implications of the quadrupling of oil prices over the last year.

Monetary sources said their support, coupled with Arab participation, could result in the beginning of a dialogue between oil consumers and producers.

Delegates from the Arab oil-exporting countries are taking an active part in private discussions here on how to meet joint economic problems, even though the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries turned down an IMF invitation to attend the conference as an observer.

China Hails Arab Price Rises For Oil as 'Pioneering Action'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 2 (UPI).—China today hailed Arab oil price rises as a "historic pioneering action" which opened a new dimension for defense of national resources against "imperialist plunder and exploitation."

"In this Middle East war, the Arab countries used oil as a weapon to deal a heavy blow at Zionism and hegemonism," Chiao Kuan-hua, Peking's deputy foreign minister, said in a policy speech to the General Assembly.

"This was a historic pioneering action," he said. "Its impact far exceeds the scope of the Arab peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. It has offered up a new dimension for the Third World's struggle in defense of national resources against imperialist plunder and exploitation."

Support for Arabs

Mr. Chiao expressed full support for the Arab countries that imposed an oil embargo during last October's Middle East war and then raised oil prices nearly 400 per cent.

He looked out at both the Soviet Union and the United States and ridiculed the détente between Moscow and Washington.

"In the past year, the contention between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, for spheres of influence and world hegemony has become more intense," Mr. Chiao said. "This is a fact which no agreements between them can cover up."

"Detente has become a kind of quick medicine hawked by the Soviet leadership everywhere," he said.

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Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua at the UN.

Compromise in EEC Crisis Bonn Drops Opposition To 5% Farm Price Rise

By David Haworth
BRUSSELS, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Common Market agriculture and foreign ministers late tonight reached agreement on the need to reform the market's Common Agricultural Policy. In return for this accord, Germany lifted its veto on a 5 per cent increase in farm prices.

The agreement was applauded by all nine ministers. They congratulated themselves on being able to avert a situation that could have caused a crisis in the European Economic Community.

The British Foreign Secretary, James Callaghan, said: "I am gratified that we have been able to reach an agreement." The French Agriculture Minister, Christian Bonnet, said: "We are happy about the agreement to institute a stockpiling of the farm policy by the European Commission." He added that he was also pleased that the 5 per cent rise in farm prices would be taken into account in next spring's annual price-fixing negotiations.

Commission Report Ordered

The European Commission was instructed to draw up a report on the achievements and shortcomings of EEC farm policy by March 1.

Thus, the Germans won the conditions they demanded for their assent to the price rise and the eight other member nations were given the price rise that they considered politically vital. All can also look forward to some benefits from the farm policy review that the commission will undertake.

Officials here said it was too early to say what modifications in farm policy would be put forward by the commission, but they were confident that these would be far-reaching.

'Economic Stability'

Germany's Agricultural Minister, Josef Brtl, said his government's hard-line attitude toward the farm policy was "an attempt to introduce some economic stability in the community and to prevent national subsidies from subjecting the EEC's structure to further disintegration."

He was supported in this by Mr. Callaghan, who said: "Tonight's meeting represents a distinct advance." He added that there had been "a relative consensus" among the community's ministers, but that some member countries, like Britain and Germany, were naturally more favorable to reforming the farm policy than were the French.

Mr. Bonnet told his colleagues that France was also against subsidies to farmers if they offended the letter and spirit of the EEC Treaty. He accepted a British suggestion that if such subsidies are to be continued, there should be clear conditions, acceptable to all nine nations, under which they operate.

It was with some relief that the ministers found themselves in broad agreement about the next steps to be taken. Intensive bilateral diplomacy during the past 10 days insured smooth discussions today.

None of the other EEC governments believed that Germany wanted to continue its veto because of the angry reaction this would have caused among the EEC's 10 million farmers.

On their arrival here, the ministers were reminded of farmers' impatience about the delay in the 5 per cent increase by a demonstration of shouting, banner-waving Belgian and Luxembourg farmers.

[Thousands of Danes demonstrated today against membership in the Common Market on the second anniversary of the referendum that put Denmark in the EEC, UPI reported. In one of the biggest demonstrations, more than 15,000 persons marched from Copenhagen's Town Hall Square to Christiansborg Castle, the home of parliament.]

[Speakers included the Communist party chairman, Knud Jespersen, parliamentarian Gertrud Petersen of the left-wing Socialist People's party and trade union leader Jan Andersen. Most speakers blamed Denmark's annual inflation rate of 15 per cent and a huge annual trade deficit of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)]

Rumor Meets Partners Amid Signs of Collapse

ROME, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Premier Mariano Rumor tonight opened a round of talks with his coalition partners amid signs that he is planning to resign soon.

The encounter of the Christian Democratic chief with the leaders of the Social Democratic party, coming at the same time as a meeting of the Socialist party leadership, seemed to indicate that the apparently irreconcilable positions of the two smaller parties in the coalition were hardening.

The Premier is to meet the Socialist leaders tomorrow morning. He will also meet the chiefs of the small Republican party, which supports the three-party coalition.

Observers said that it was widely expected that, barring any last minute surprises, Mr. Rumor would resign tomorrow evening or Friday morning.

Sabotage Accusation

Earlier today, Mr. Rumor met a few top leaders of his party to discuss the crisis, which was precipitated last night when Social Democratic party secretary Mario Tanassi accused the Socialists of sabotaging the coalition.

Mr. Tanassi called for general elections, saying that the country could not function with the Socialists in government and the government could not muster a parliamentary majority without them.

After his meeting with Mr. Rumor tonight, he was asked whether the center-left coalition could be resuscitated.

Just read my speech last night. It's written clearly there," he replied.

The Christian Democratic leaders, including party secretary Amintore Fanfani, had instructed the Premier to hold a series of bilateral talks to see if there were any way of saving the coalition, informed sources said.

Meanwhile, the Socialist party leadership, at its meeting this evening, approved a statement reasserting its demands for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Mario Tanassi

59 More Arrested by Portuguese Military

LISBON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The armed forces, on full alert since a suspected rightist coup over the weekend, have arrested 59 persons more in a roundup of alleged conspirators against the military government, sources said today.

An army spokesman said that "the armed forces continue on full alert." Outwardly Lisbon was calm.

The alert began Saturday amid reports that followers of the last regime, ousted by the armed forces five months ago, planned the overthrow of Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

A military spokesman said Saturday that the army had found a rifle with a telescopic sight near Gen. Goncalves' official residence and had arrested seven conspirators.

Government officials did not say whether the seven were planning to assassinate the Premier or what charges were being brought against them.

The sources said the 59 persons arrested in the new roundup have been jailed in Caxais Prison, which is surrounded by troops. Civilians are not allowed to approach the prison.

Leaders Meet

Meanwhile, the new leaders met today under heavy guard to pick replacements for officials purged over the weekend.

They met with 180 senior army officers to discuss the selection of four new members of the seven-man junta, military officials said.

The newspaper Diario Popular (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

World Bank, IMF Conferees Seek to Avert Panic in Money Markets

By Leonard Silk
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Damon Runyon, the great sports writer, once said that where the human race is concerned, the odds are 9-to-5 against. An observer at the current annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund would see no reason to quarrel with that conclusion.

In private conversations here, finance ministers and central bankers, normally given to the softest of euphemisms and the most Pollyannish of prognoses, are expressing grave concern about the dangers facing the world monetary system. Many officials agree that never in the history of these two institutions has anxiety run so high.

The explosive mixture of oil and money is what they are worrying about.

Although inflation, in part aggravated by soaring oil prices, is rampant, many officials are concerned that efforts to stop it by clamping down on monetary growth would result in deflation and bring mass unemployment.

Individual nations facing mounting balance-of-payment deficits are being driven to try to increase exports and cut imports. In order to conserve foreign-exchange reserves. But the battle to increase exports could lead to international price wars, with falling rather than rising prices. And the drive to curb imports could lead to breakdowns in trade and further damage to national economies.

Refusing to Panic

In these alarming circumstances, the most hopeful thing to be said about the present conference is that the finance ministers and central bankers are facing up to reality and refusing to panic. Constructive programs are receiving the most intensive consideration, although action appears unlikely before the meeting adjourns at the end of this week.

Prophecies that once would have been dismissed as lunatic or vulturish are now perceived to be a real part of the problem....

In the face of such forecasts, and the near panic they have excited in stock and money markets, what can government officials say that will not sound like soft soap?

William Simon, U.S. Treasury secretary, said in his statement to the monetary conference yesterday that he did not believe the world was in imminent danger of a drift into cumulative recession or depression. But, he added, "we must be alert and ready to act quickly" should the situation change unexpectedly.

Danger Recognized

The question is no longer recognition of the depth and gravity of the danger, but the adequacy of governmental response. Thus far this conference has provided only moderate reassurance on that ground. Mr. Simon, for instance, is still urging nations to give highest priority to the attack on "devastating inflation."

On measures to bring down the price levels set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Mr. Simon was vague. The United States is being accused by others here of, in effect, talking loudly and carrying a small stick—the opposite of what President Theodore Roosevelt prescribed for the conduct of foreign policy.

In the general mood of pessimism on prices, the conference is focusing on the issue of how to "recycle" oil dollars—transfer them to nations with the deepest deficits and little or no ability to attract money directly from the oil exporters.

Johannes Witterveen, managing director of the monetary fund, has proposed increasing the existing oil facility—christened by the British as the Witterveen Mark I—of \$3.4 billion by a few hundred million dollars to get through the current year. Presumably a larger sum will be sought for the future.

British Proposal

Denis Healey, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, wants to build a Witterveen Mark II with a much bigger supply of funds.

The American response to such proposals, as voiced by Mr. Simon, is thus far low key almost to the point of being laudably cautious. He suggested that the recycling problem had been handled "quite adequately" in private financial markets.

Private bankers here—especially those representing British and European institutions—are far less sanguine, however. Several talk about reaching the limits of their ability to take and recycle petrodollars in the near future.

The bank and the fund, with the political cross tugs of oil-producing and oil-consuming and industrial and developing countries, may be simply incapable of coming to grips with the grim problems besetting the world economy.

It may be necessary for real action to come from some other grouping.

The so-called Big Five non-Communist financial powers—the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Japan—have been exploring new approaches. But, as a West German put it, their discussions thus far have been more in the nature of brainstorming than decision-making.

There appears to be general agreement that there is no neat solution to the problem of how to conduct national economic policy in the midst of this world crisis. Each nation is bound to pursue some unique mixture of unilateral, bilateral and multilateral strategies.

For balance-of-payment deficits this year will generally be huge. The Italians are apparently headed for a deficit of close to \$7 billion. France is expected to run one of about \$7 billion. Japan is likely to be in the hole by \$7 billion to \$8 billion. And Britain's red ink may run to \$10 billion.

The cumulative deficit of the oil importers is likely to grow to perhaps \$650 billion by 1980, according to estimates of the World Bank itself.

The clock, then, is ticking. A realistic appraisal of the current conference is that nations have begun to respond in a serious and constructive way and that the situation is not yet hopeless. But too timid or belated a response might make it so.

To Speed Up Economy

Poland Acts to End Hoarding Of Materials by Enterprises

By Dusko Doder

WARSAW, Oct. 2 (WP).—The Polish government has mounted a nationwide campaign against state enterprises known to be hoarding vast quantities of raw materials, industrial equipment and spare parts.

Special commissions were organized throughout the country last week to assess and record the amounts of "unused" reserves, officially estimated at nearly \$40 billion. This is a huge figure, representing more than four-fifths of Poland's gross national product in 1972.

The basic aim of the government is to break the habit of

hoarding raw and other materials which was developed by Polish firms during previous decades of chronic shortages.

Instead of taking risks that could adversely affect their production, Polish factory managers tend to secure excessive reserves of essential materials. Moreover, such reserves are used by firms to secure hard-to-get commodities through unofficial exchanges. Hoarding practices have contributed to distribution difficulties and production bottlenecks.

The problems seem most severe in the automotive field, especially for the Polish Fiat, which are being mass-produced here. According to Polish press reports, Polish assembly plants now have reserves of some parts sufficient for several years of production.

At the same time, other parts are in very short supply, and Fiat owners must wait for months for spare parts.

A new element in the current campaign is that control commissions are organized by enterprises, rather than imposed by central authorities in Warsaw. The idea behind this innovation is to let local officials put their own houses in order, relinquish excess reserves and send them where they are needed.

It is officially estimated that the nation's total industrial production will be increased by \$2.5 billion for the remainder of 1974 as a result of this action.

Industrial Growth

Poland's industrial production during the last four years has been growing by an average of 11 per cent annually, while the nation's trade with the West has also sharply increased. About half of Poland's trade is now with the West, compared with 38 per cent in 1972.

Polish-American trade has nearly tripled in the last two years and is expected to total roughly \$700 million this year. Both Polish and American officials expect that the trade turnover will exceed \$7 billion in 1976.

A government assessment of Poland's economic performance during the first eight months of 1974 noted with satisfaction that the overall trends were favorable, especially in heavy industry, agriculture, construction, industries and services. But it reported that "certain tensions" remain in the fields of transportation, investment and foreign trade. Economists pointed out that precisely in these fields greater efficiency is hampered by raw-material hoarding.

Norway Will Cut Taxes; Link to Oil Riches Seen

OSLO, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Norway's Labor government today promised large cuts in personal income tax, a fairer taxation system and a shorter work week.

In a speech delivered by King Olav V at the opening of a new session of parliament, the government also promised action to stem the rate of inflation, now running at about 10 per cent, and to slow the growth of public spending.

The government's promises to cut taxes are believed to be based on the anticipation of large revenues from Norway's North Sea oil finds.

An official report today said the gross national product was expected to rise by 4.8 per cent this year, compared with 3.7 per cent last year.

The deficit in the balance of payments amounted to \$227 million for the first six months of this year, compared with 1,070 million crowns (\$203 million) in the corresponding period last year. The increase is mainly due to imports of equipment for the oil industry.

Language Center Teaches 37 Tongues to Staff of U.S. Foreign Service

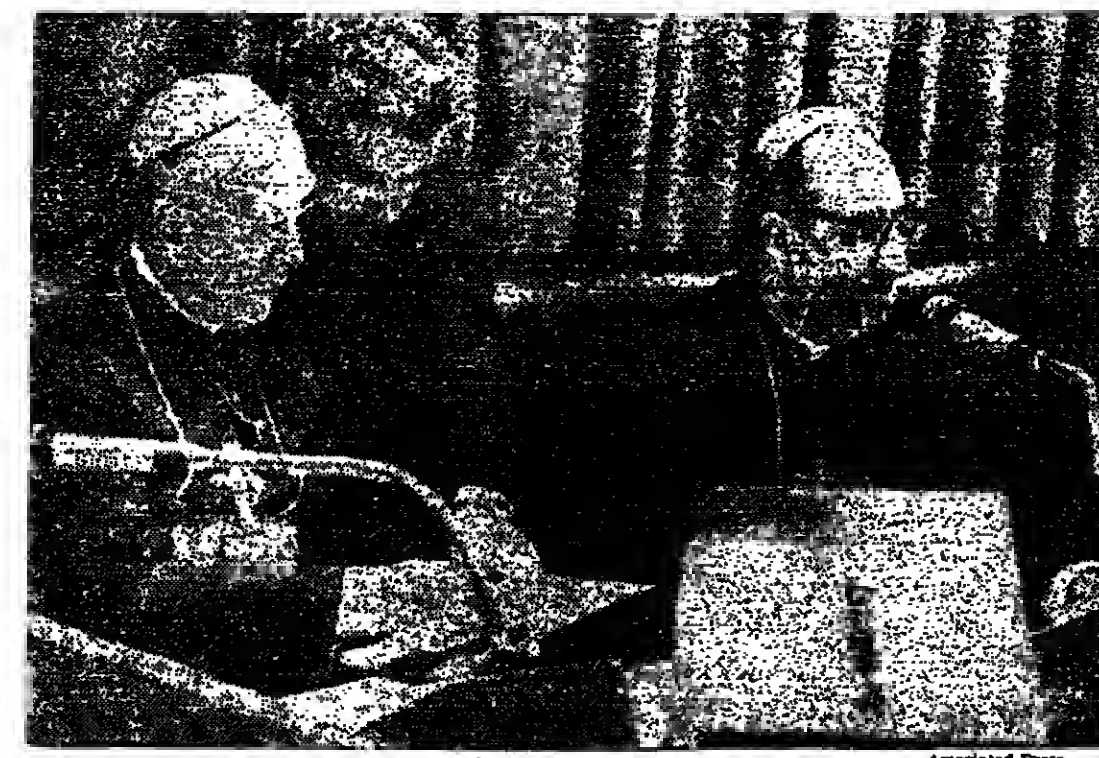
By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—American Ambassador to France Kenneth Rush admits that his French "is not anything that could talk about." But since he has to take up his post about the beginning of November, he will not have time to take the State Department's intensive language instruction program.

If he were to take the program, he would have to spend at least 20 weeks in all-day classes to have his French up to a level where the State Department would be satisfied.

Mr. Rush, former ambassador to West Germany and currently President Ford's counsel for economic affairs, pointed out that both French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing speak fluent English. So, he said, his lack of French will not be a real handicap.

The Foreign Service Institute, which houses the Language Center, is responsible for preparing all Foreign Service officers for their jobs abroad. Providing instruction in 37 languages, it



Juan Cardinal Landazuri Ricketts of Lima (right) opens yesterday's session of the Synod of Bishops at Vatican City as Franz Cardinal Koenig of Vienna reads document.

3 Gunmen Slain, 5 Leftists Arrested

Argentina Begins Drive Against Terrorism

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 2 (AP).

President Isabel Peron's government has begun a counterattack against terrorists responsible for the deaths of almost 100 persons since she succeeded her late husband on July 1.

Authorities said yesterday that three terrorists were killed and five arrested in two interior cities in the first police moves under new and stiff anti-subversive legislation that went into effect Monday.

A communiqué said the three died in a gunfight after police intercepted an armed group near a television transmitting station on the outskirts of Cordoba, the country's second largest city, 450 miles north of Buenos Aires.

Some of the terrorists fled, abandoning the bodies of their comrades, the communiqué said. Two policemen were treated in a hospital for bullet wounds.

The authorities believed the men were leftists, but it was not clear to which organization they belonged. The principal leftist guerrilla groups are the Peronist Montoneros and the radical People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

Today in Buenos Aires, an army captain Miguel Angel Saldaña was shot to death by terrorists, apparently in revenge for the slaying of leftist guerrillas, police said.

The ERP has announced that it will take "indiscriminate reprisals" against officers to avenge the alleged killing of 14 to 16 of its members Aug. 11. The guerrillas had claimed that the slain man had surrendered to the army. The army said the guerrillas were killed in fighting.

Arrests in Tucuman

In Tucuman, 800 miles north of the capital, police yesterday arrested five ERP members during raids on several houses. One was identified as Orlando de Benedetti, 26, arrested in 1973 in connection with the kidnapping of Oberdan Salustro, general manager of the Italian-owned Fiat Corp. operations in Argentina.

De Benedetti and hundreds of terrorists were released in May, 1973, under an amnesty decree by the Peronist government.

The new anti-terrorist legislation imposes severe penalties for guerrilla activities and restricts the reporting by news media of terrorist activities.

The laws are aimed at curbing not only the ERP and the Montoneros but also a new rightist terrorist group called the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

The AAA has claimed responsibility for the murders of 16 Marxist and leftist Peronists in less than three months and, with a pledge to "wipe out Bolshevism," has sent death threats to congressmen, lawyers and artists.

Moscow Chess Adjournd

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (AP).—Soviet grand masters Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi, after 40 moves, adjourned their eighth game tonight in the world chess championship final match. Karpov leads the series 2-0, with five draws. The winner earns the right to meet world champion Bobby Fischer of the United States.

'Bombs' Urging Revolt Explode Near Italy Jails

ROME, Oct. 2 (Reuters).

Sophisticated "talking bombs," which urged prisoners to rebel against their guards, exploded outside jails in Rome, Milan and Naples during the night, police said today.

The officials said that the explosive devices, which caused no injuries, were wired to tape recorders and loudspeaker systems which enabled many of the prisoners to hear the messages.

In Naples, the bomb exploded in a recent first-floor apartment in the women's section of the city's Poggioreale jail. Before the blast, loudspeakers urged prisoners to "rebel and seek freedom," and said: "A bomb will explode shortly." The blast shattered a few windows.

In Rome, an explosion preceded by military music and an exhortation occurred in a field outside the women's section of the Rebibbia jail. In Milan, the explosion rocked a fourth-floor hotel room opposite the San Vittore jail, but the timing device failed to set off the tape recorder found in the room, police said.

Officials described the atmosphere at all three jails as calm today.

Giscard Rebuffs Napoleon, Splits Corsica in Two

PARIS, Oct. 2 (Reuters).

The French government today split Corsica in two administrative areas in a move that could help defuse growing independence tensions on the Mediterranean island.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today overturned a decree of Napoleon, who merged the island's two departments into a single unit in 1811.

At a cabinet meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his ministers decided to recreate the two departments—one with Ajaccio as its capital and the other centered on Bastia, in the north of the 180-kilometer-long island of 200,000 population.

Government spokesman André Rossi said that the creation of two administrative areas strengthened Corsica's status as a full-fledged French region.

Not for Top Officials

Although John Irwin, the present U.S. ambassador to France, went through the course, ambassadors and other senior officials are not required to go through any specified instruction program, according to Dr. James Frith, dean of the language school. Instead, they themselves usually determine what they need, if anything, Dr. Frith said. The language school comprises

about half the Foreign Service Institute's space and studies.

Comprehensive two-week seminars are also offered for political studies of areas of the world by the Center for Area and Country Studies.

These courses are required for career officers working their way up through the Foreign Service. Ambassadors, who are assumed to have this basic knowledge, seldom take them.

The second level for career Foreign Service personnel would be the language level. At least one foreign language is required before an officer can be promoted a second time, according to Dr. Harris, "so there's a very high motivational level" for learning. If anything, he said, the students ask for extra instruction.

The third step would be for an officer to go through a university program supervised by the State Department. By this time, Dr. Frith said, the officer would be a specialist in his field.

Dr. Frith guessed that about one-third of the Foreign Service officers were political appointees.

Some Feel He Admits Corruption

Opposition Denounces Thieu Statement

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Oct. 2 (NYT).—Opposition politicians reacted today with disappointment and anger to a policy speech last night by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

In a two-hour televised talk to the nation, Mr. Thieu said he would ease decrees restricting political activity and press freedom, crack down on official corruption and continue to resist political and military pressure by the Communists.

Although much of the speech was conciliatory in tone, opposition parliamentarians noted Mr. Thieu's disparaging comments about their motivations and his reluctance to discuss in detail six specific allegations of corruption that have been made against him.

"President Thieu said that if people have no more confidence in him, then let him know," said Nguyen Trung Nho, a Buddhist member of the opposition.

"I would suggest holding a nationwide popular referendum for the people to express their confidence or nonconfidence."

Le Dinh Duyen, another opposition deputy, who has been active in a new organization demanding greater press freedom, said:

"Thieu repeated the old banalities about Communists, peacekeepers and a renewed Communist offensive, to scare the people."

Like others, Mr. Duyen took offense at Mr. Thieu's contention that recent opposition activity was tied to next year's scheduled presidential and lower house elections.

Deputy Nguyen Van Binh, a retired colonel who is a leader of the Catholic-led Anti-Corruption Front that initially accused Mr. Thieu of corruption, called the discourse "the worst speech ever."

Mr. Binh said that "after yesterday's speech, the people—even those who admired him in the past—have found a strange President, distant, who does not understand their aspirations, thoroughly out of touch from the people."

Mr. Thieu made only a cursory denial of the Catholic charges that he and his family have lined their pockets at the public's expense.

59 Arrested In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

said today that security troops raided the offices of the rightist Party of Progress in Lisbon and confiscated a number of gasoline bombs as well as empty bottles, containers of gasoline and acetone.

The troops also found lists of arms and ammunition which the party planned to buy, the newspaper said.

Communist Role

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (AP).—The chief of Portugal's Communist party, Alvaro Cunhal, said the party played "an important role" in the purge.

In an interview with Investita, Mr. Cunhal said that the Communist party took the initiative of exposing the conspiracy and mobilizing the popular forces.

At a dinner he gave Monday for the members of the Arab League attending the UN General Assembly, Mr. Kiselevich alluded to the negotiations that he hopes can be held between oil producers and consumers.

Iran Intends to Buy 36 U.S. Phantom Jets

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—McDonnell Douglas Corp. announced today that the Iranian government has signed a letter of intent to purchase 36 F-4E Phantom fighters.

The aircraft will be similar to the latest U.S. Air Force version of the twin-engine, two-man jet, the company said. Although the terms were not disclosed, industry sources estimated the sale price at more than \$150 million.

pense. But many of his listeners repeated a phrase used by the President—"there is a little something that has been exaggerated"—which seemed to concede at least minor transgressions.

"So Mr. Thieu is only a little corrupt," remarked another politician.

Outposts Taken

SAIGON, Oct. 2 (AP).—North Vietnamese forces overran two more government outposts guarding a chaotic town and a highway network leading from the Central Highlands to the populous northern coast, military sources said today.

This raised to four the number of outposts abandoned around the district town of Chuong Nghia on provincial Route 5, leading from Kontum city to the northern coastal plain.



Nguyen Van Thieu

U.S. Reportedly Has Proposed Specific Plan on Oil Problem

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (NYT).—The United States has reportedly put forth specific ideas to the major oil importers to deal with the problems caused by the high costs of oil and help prepare the way for a meeting of consuming and producing countries.

West European diplomats and American officials said the ideas were discussed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and William Simon, the secretary of the Treasury, at last weekend's meetings in Washington of the five major oil consumers—the United States, Britain, France, Japan and West Germany.

The details, which amounted to a follow-up to Sept. 22 speeches in which President Ford and Mr. Kissinger called for reductions in oil prices, have not been made public at the request of the West Europeans and Japanese, who want time to study them first.

The purpose of the proposals was to encourage a coordinated Western approach in anticipation of a conference of oil producers and consumers that would discuss a range of problems, including possible price reductions.

The United States hopes that these discussions could lead to greater cooperation and self-reliance among consumers. The American government is studying proposals for conserving energy, and Mr. Simon said yesterday in Washington that Mr. Ford would soon make public proposals for cutting consumption.

Mr. Kissinger organized the two-day meeting because of his reported concern that failure by the Western powers to act decisively could lead to a breakup of the fabric of Western society, including possible Communist takeovers in some countries.

Newsmen covering Mr. Kissinger's round of activities here were told that the United States has a carefully worked out program and an idea of where the Western world should go in meeting the challenge.

At a dinner he gave Monday for the members of the Arab League attending the UN General Assembly, Mr. Kiselevich alluded to the negotiations that he hopes can be held between oil producers and consumers.

Assures Arabs that the United States was not seeking a confrontation over prices, he said: "I want to say that as far as the United States is concerned, we are not going to enter these discussions in a spirit of confrontation. It is our profound conviction that what we are trying to convey to all of our friends is that it is impossible to achieve unilateral benefit and that it is peculiarly a situation where what is in the common benefit is also

for the individual gain of a body.

"How that will be worked time depends on many factors, but on our side, we approach these discussions with a spirit of goodwill and a willingness that a reasonable solution is just to all can be

Turks Firm Despite U.S. Threat on A

ANKARA, Oct. 2 (UPI)

key military chief said that U.S. Sennie moves weapons aid to Ankara would affect the Turkish militia on Cyprus.

"There are reports that Cyprus issue was used by politicians to partisan P. said Gen. Sennie. Such actions will not of military situation in Cypr.

In Washington, the 56th third day of the row cut off military aid to because U.S.-supplied were used in the Cyprus in contravention of a rule that such arms be u for defense.

Today's amendment, passed by a vote of 48 to 10, would cut the \$15-billion aid bill. The veto added the amendment to gap funding resolution eral agencies.

Veto Threat President Ford has th to veto the aid cutoff.

Gen. Sannar, the chief said that Turkey was re its defense needs in the Greece's pullout of its for NATO over the Cyprus di

"The withdrawal of from NATO's southern if deepened the gap already there," Gen. Sannar "Under these circumstances responsibility of members tries will increase."

Defense Minister Has in a speech, said: "I don Turkey's position will be more weakened than NATO when American is off."

Mr. Isk said: "I have t that Turkey, while combi attach importance to American relations, which gained a very positive recently, will pursue its Cyprus policy."

Leftists Attac By Bombs, SI In Greek Cyp

NICOSIA, Oct. 2 (AP) sion mounted in Cypru following an upsurge of among Greek Cypriots President Glafkos Cleric timed to consider resign

The violence—three b random shooting ated arson—were all directed the premises and homes lets and Communists. In I town and district. Pol that there were no report salties.

A Cyprus government man said that Mr. Cleride make up his mind who resign or not "within 48 hours." This was t official comment followin reports that Mr. Cleride would resign if former P. Makarios returned to Cypr.

The attacks against the are presumed to be the extreme right-wing E underground that stage July 15 coup with the l of the then-ruling Greek dictatorship, forcing Arcl Makarios to flee abroad.

In New York, Archbishop karlos today voiced his con in and full support for Mr. den, Reuters reported.



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Turkish Aid Squabble

The Hagleton amendment cutting off military aid to Turkey—President Ford declares, threatening a veto—would "destroy any hope" that American diplomacy could help ease the Cyprus crisis. Perhaps so. It is indeed, in foreign policy terms, a definite gamble that the Senate has taken. The Turks, in angry reaction, could yet take steps which they—as well as the Americans—would regret. The Congress, if the Senate's stronger language on an aid cutoff is affirmed by the House, would have to accept due responsibility for the consequences.

Yet the Senate had no proper alternative. Turkey had grossly abused American aid which is meant only for purposes of NATO defense to impose its will on Cyprus. Congress, knowing full well that under American law the aid should therefore be halted, nonetheless gave the administration nearly two months to undo the damage. But in this grace period, the administration failed: Turkey apparently did not take seriously American urgings to roll back its troops on Cyprus. Meanwhile, the aid bill came along on the congressional calendar, and the Turkish issue could no longer be blinked. By better than 3 to 1, the House voted to halt aid until "substantial progress" on Cyprus had been made. By almost the same large margin, the Senate voted to cut off aid at once. Any other outcome would have meant an abject surrender of Congress's responsibility to see that its laws are enforced.

In an extraordinary case, it might be argued that the foreign policy stakes required Americans to keep looking the other way. But this is not such a case. Here, American diplomacy helped produce a calamity which it has been quite unable to rectify. A cynic, hearing the Ford-Kissinger protest against an aid cutoff, might even wonder if the administration were not ready to lay

blame for the Cyprus fiasco on the Congress. In this instance, administration diplomacy has not been so conspicuously effective—quite the contrary—that "congressional diplomacy" must be dismissed before it is tried.

Let us concede the possibility, however, that there may be a reasonable case for leaving a certain discretion on aid in the President's hands. Suppose it were his best judgment, for instance, that a congressional aid cutoff would not only undercut a Cyprus settlement but spin Turkey out of the Western orbit into a new partnership with Arab radicals or Russians or whomever. Perhaps it is wrong to figure that a Turkish government suddenly shorn of its American arms would have the equanimity to explain to its people that the cutoff expressed merely an internal American problem, a curious fixation on respecting law, rather than hostility to Turkey or to Turkish Cypriots.

In such circumstances, the administration's correct course would be to carry its anxieties candidly to the Congress—and not just secretly to a few sympathetic leaders—and to ask legislators to consider an appropriate change in the law. The effort would no doubt be awkward, both procedurally and diplomatically, but it could not be nearly so awkward and so destructive to American politics and American diplomacy as the course the administration has already embarked on. As between foreign sensibilities and democratic procedures, if that is part of the choice, why must it always be the latter which are expected to bend for the good of the nation? The curse of the Nixon administration lay in its repeated attempts to spare itself the rigors of the democratic process and to take shortcuts, for presidential purposes, outside the law. It is inconceivable to us that the Ford administration would want to start down the same road.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Havana Caper

The restoration of normal relations with Cuba is something this newspaper has long advocated; but we don't think Sen. Javits and Sen. Pell's weekend in Havana was a very good way of furthering that goal.

Last Friday, the two senators, one a New York Republican and the other a Rhode Island Democrat, accompanied by a large party of journalists, flew to Cuba in a kind of spectacular with Marxist-Leninist variations. The visitors dined at a restaurant that had been a favorite of the late Ernest Hemingway, watched a song-and-dance show, and attended an open-air block party given by a neighborhood "Committee for the Defense of the Revolution" whose task is to maintain ideological vigilance throughout Cuba.

Finally, the two senators dined with Premier Castro and issued a joint statement expressing their belief that he really is "in-

terested in working toward better relations with the United States."

Was this trip necessary? Was it in the best interests of the United States? Two senatorial free lancers cannot conduct diplomacy. But they can complicate the work of the responsible officials who do conduct foreign relations. The United States and Cuba appear to be slowly drifting toward a resumption of diplomatic relations or at least a marked lessening of overt hostility, but serious differences remain.

When prominent members of the Senate include themselves in negotiations, they may inadvertently encourage a foreign government in the belief that it has more bargaining leverage than it actually possesses or, even worse, that it can appeal over the head of the U.S. government to the Congress and the American people. That is not a promising prescription for the conduct of a successful policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Calley Case, Again

The first thing to be said about Judge Robert Elliott's decision overturning the conviction of William Calley Jr. is that the government ought to appeal it. The issues raised by the case are so important and the judge's opinion so sweeping that the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is. Regardless of how one feels about the fairness of the situation in which Calley now finds himself or the Calley case as such, the legal ramifications of Judge Elliott's opinion are too great to go unchallenged.

Take, for example, his finding that Calley was denied a fair trial because of the publicity that surrounded the massacre at My Lai. When other judges have ruled that publicity interfered with a fair trial, they have limited their findings to the prejudice created in the minds of the particular jury that tried the case and have pointed out ways in which that kind of prejudice could be avoided at a new trial. Not content with such a finding, Judge Elliott held that there was no way in which the military courts could protect Calley's rights. This means, simply, that the military courts are unable to try any defendant whose case draws the kind of publicity that Calley's did. Such a ruling is, to be kind about it, novel.

Equally novel was Judge Elliott's handling of the question of whether Calley's rights

were violated when the House Armed Services Committee refused to turn over a report of its investigation into the My Lai affair. The judge said his answer (in Calley's favor) to the question was "obvious and easy" because of the Supreme Court's recent ruling against executive privilege in the White House tapes case. If we read the tapes decision correctly the answer is a little harder than that. The Supreme Court specifically did not decide this question in the tapes case and the elements of the two cases are quite different.

We raise these two examples not to argue that Judge Elliott should have left the verdict in the Calley case standing but to explain why his decision must be appealed. And these are not the only reasons. It is not at all clear that a federal district judge is entitled to review a court-martial conviction as thoroughly as Judge Elliott did this one. Nor is it clear that he is right on the law in some other aspects of his opinion.

As much as many persons would like to put the Calley case out of mind and thus continue to close the book on the Vietnam war, it will have to be with us for a while. The legal issues raised are too important to be disposed of in the manner of Judge Elliott's decision.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 3, 1899

LONDON—The Transvaal crisis becomes more serious hourly, and tension prevails on the Transvaal borders. At any moment a step may be taken which will commence war. No reply has as yet been received from the Transvaal government to the British dispatch of Sept. 22, and the Exchange Telegraph Co. says it is officially stated that a reply is now no longer expected. It is expected that the flag will be hauled down at the British agency tomorrow, as the last act preparatory to war.

Fifty Years Ago

October 3, 1924

NEW YORK—Baseball fandom was rocked today when a scandal was uncovered among the New York Giants. As a result of a preliminary investigation, two members of the team, Jimmy O'Connell, outfielder, and Cory Dolan, veteran coach of the team, have been charged with having offered a \$500 bribe to Heinie Sand, Philadelphia shortstop, asking him to "throw" the game between the two teams last Saturday, thus assuring the Giants of winning the National League pennant and the right to play in the World Series.



Everybody's 'Waiting for Jerry'

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In the normal switch from one American president to another, the new man has about 10 weeks between election and inauguration to figure out where he's going and who's going with him, but Gerald Ford was an instant president who had to put the ball in the air before anybody knew the signals.

The result has been about what might have been expected from any new football coach: A lot of cautious plunges and dust along the line, a few broken plays, and plenty of locker room speeches. Now, however, the exhibition season is over, and the gap between the problem and the performance is clear. Secretary of State Kissinger, both in Washington and at the United Nations, is defining the problem of the modern world in the most solemn, even in apocalyptic terms, but so far there are no policies to meet his perception of the problem of inflation, and everybody is "waiting for Jerry."

Hard Questions

What will he do? How can a conservative, partisan politician, even with the best of intentions, and diverted by serious personal problems within his own family, handle radical world problems that require unpopular political remedies? These are the hard questions now, and even with the greatest sympathy for the President, they cannot be evaded.

Secretary Kissinger, if we understand his argument to the President, the Cabinet, the officials here at the UN in New York, is saying that democracy as we have known it in this century cannot survive the present rate of inflation for more than three or four years. If the people, the parties, and governments of the free world do not cooperate and sacrifice to get this inflation by the throat, the result will be economic, financial, and political anarchy—with authoritarian governments of the right or left—and Western civilization will be transformed beyond the desires or imagination of the leaders now in power.

Obviously, there are tactical political and diplomatic reasons for this. Kissinger's theme. The inflation cannot be turned around by a single party or a single nation. It is a world problem demanding policies no party or nation likes, and Kissinger is trying to startle people into reality but he is also talking as a historian, who knows some-

thing about the fragility of nations, and he is pleading privately and urgently for a whole new way of looking at things, of sacrificing and cooperating, at home and abroad.

Warning Signs

President Ford is well aware of Kissinger's perception of the world problem, of the warning signs out of Britain, with its 20 per cent inflation, out of Italy, Greece and Turkey, and even out of West Germany, and Japan, which are worried about unemployment and the dangers of excessive deflationary policies in the industrial world.

The leaders of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund presented an equally gloomy view of the world picture to Ford in Washington this week. Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, told him that the poor nations face "appalling deprivation" and "the risk of death" under present economic conditions, and called for more aid from the industrial nations.

The managing director of the IMF, Johannes Witteveen, suggested that the situation in the industrial world is now "becoming more suitable" for government efforts to influence or control wages and prices.

But the Congress of the United States is opposed to more foreign aid, and Ford, facing awkward elections next month, is opposed to wage and price controls and not widely enthusiastic about more foreign aid.

In short, while he has been more willing than President Nixon to listen to Henry Kissinger's vision of the world as it is, it is not yet clear that President Ford is prepared to support the hard and politically unpopular policies to correct it.

"We want solutions," he told the leaders of the World Bank and IMF, "which serve broad interests, rather than self-serving ones. We want more cooperation, not more isolation. We want trade, not protectionism. We want price stability, not inflation. We want growth, not stagnation."

But within the new Ford administration, which has had so little time, and with its mixture of old Nixon and new Ford advisers, there is no agreement—indeed there is fundamental disagreement—about how these admirable hopes and principles are to be achieved.

It is reassuring how the new President has opened up the de-

cision-making process to everybody who has something to say, and even to a lot of people who have nothing to say. In fact, he has devoted so much time to listening to what other people think that he has scarcely had time to define what he thinks himself.

And this is what everybody is waiting for now, waiting for the President and his decisions: on gasoline consumption, food consumption in a hungry world, unemployment and taxes.

There is, in Kissinger, a deep pessimistic historical strain, and in Ford a pervasive optimistic political strain, but fairly soon now, the President is going to have to sort out all the conflicting advice, and call the signals.

The Chester A. Arthur Test

By George F. Will



Chester A. Arthur

WASHINGTON—As in every election year, the landscape is littered with office seekers who in a less politicized age, would be off somewhere studying to be gangsters. Therefore, as a public service, I offer Will's Criterion for judging political candidates. It is: What is the candidate's opinion of Chester A. Arthur?

As Mark Twain said, "It would be hard to better President Arthur's administration." Mr. Arthur did not just balance the budget. He produced a surplus each year and reduced the national debt by \$400 million. His critics, the advanced social thinkers of the early 1880s, complained that he spent more time fishing than tending to presidential business.

Most candidates this year are behaving like spineless curstards, shamelessly refusing to declare on the subject of Mr. Arthur. But not Jerry Tuohy, who recently gave a ringing witness, standing with a fishing rod and a four-pound fish on Lexington Avenue in Manhattan at the site where the venerable Arthur was sworn in as the 21st President.

Tuohy, a media salesman, is the Free Libertarian party's candidate for governor of New York. He believes Chester A. Arthur was a man for all seasons. He believes that everyone (except possibly fish) would be better off if our rulers spent more time fishing and less time passing laws that regulate private behavior and interfere with the free market in labor, capital, goods and services.

Reductions

He says: "Ask yourself what our major problems are. Inflation, taxes, violent crime. All three are directly or indirectly the result of too much government. I support a drastic reduction in government borrowing, spending and taxing to solve the first two problems, and the decriminalization of victimless crimes (like gambling) to allow the police time and money to handle the third."

Warning to his theme, he says: "In the Declaration of Independence, the American colonists complained to King George that Britain had sent hither swarms of bureaucrats to harass our people and eat out their substance." Today, 200 years later, the bureaucrats outnumber the entire population of colonial America.

Berlin Success Story

By Robert Kleiman

BERLIN—The one piece of encouraging news that can be reported from a Europe heading into a winter of discontent—marked by inflation, social tension and political instability—is that West Berlin is alive and well and still prospering 110 miles inside East Germany.

The former capital of the German Reich, for two decades the most dangerous flash point of the cold war, now has only one cross to bear—boredom. Since 1972, the city's status has been stabilized by the Berlin settlement concluded by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France, which has turned West Berlin into a haven of peace and quiet, the showplace of détente.

Berliners hesitate to be too pleased about it. They were concerned in 1972 that the outside world would pay less and less attention to their problems as they disappeared from the front pages. They feared a Soviet waiting game that would see West Berlin gradually turn into a forgotten city that, defended by no one, would ultimately fall into Communist hands. But so far, the four-power agreement has brought, instead, a vast improvement in the city's status and security.

Brief Storm

The brief storm stirred up in July over Bonn's environmental agency blew over quickly, as Soviet diplomats had hinted in advance, after East Germany slowed traffic on the autobahn for six days. The improvement in access to West Berlin remains the most visible gain of the Berlin accord.

Road travel between West Berlin and West Germany has increased by two-thirds in the last two years—and air travel has fallen off 23 per cent. "I never dared make the trip by road until 1972," said a university professor. "Now I drive every time." For the first time in 30 post-war years, there is a written commitment by the Russians to "unimpeded" access to Berlin for German civilians as well as the Western allies.

A West Berliner can now drive to West Germany in two hours for a weekend visit, and many do. The East Germans, with the efficiency that is a national characteristic, have put in as many as ten lanes at their check points to handle peak vacation traffic. It is as painless as the toll booth on an American expressway.

Travelers do not have to get out of their cars, which are virtually never searched. Nor are trucks which traverse East Germany sealed by Western customs officers.

Travel to visit relatives in East Berlin and East Germany, permitted for up to 30 days a year, involves red tape and costs that are controversial. But the monstrosities Berlin wall, which still impedes East German travel, are slowly open to West Berliners and West Germans. No other Com-

munist country is that access. Similarly, despite some access on the margins, no other Communist country is that access. Similarly, despite some access on the margins, no other Communist country is that access. Similarly, despite some access on the margins, no other Communist country is that access.

Bonn's \$2-billion-a-year in dies, \$1,000 a year for every Berliner, compensate for the geographic disadvantages and the city's prosperity and standards up to the West man level. The elegant cafes and bright lights of Kurfürstendamm, Be Champs-Élysées, are an all unbelievable sight to anyone saw the smoking ruins World War II.

There are problems. Corp headquarters—and opportu for advancement in business professions and government in West Germany. The res a continuous drain of the top talent and more and more young people.

The city's population at aging and declining. Emig and a poor birth-death ratio reduced the German popu by 18 per cent since 1958 though half that loss has replaced by foreign immig.

Like Britain, Berlin has an empire and has yet to rule. There is nostalgia for the dangerous days of the war when Berlin was a window of freedom in a munist zone.

Culture

Berlin's theater, opera, on and museums have led us see its future as a cultural, and tourist attraction. C have sought, with only sligh cess, to capitalize on deten making Berlin Europe's center for East-West trad contacts. Axel Springer, Germany's most powerful lisher, still trumpets the line Berlin again one day will capital of a reunified Ger

West Berlin's doughty Mayor, Klaus Schulte, a successor to Willy Brandt, nting for re-election on a modest platform. His goal see West Berlin become "like any other."

It is a laudable ambition city that 25 years after 8 blockade still is crammed stockpiles of food, coal and ing against the possibility of other blockade. No agreeen change geography and any ment can be repudiated. Island of freedom in a C nist sea, Berlin remains h to Moscow. Its future d upon détente. But so far, remaining Europe's de biggest success story.

Today New York has a four-party system of sorts. But often—as this year—it operates like just another two-party system. Tuohy's opponents in the gubernatorial race are the Democratic candidate, a former representative supported by the Liberal party, and the Republican incumbent, who has the Conservative party's endorsement.

Modest Goal

Tuohy's modest and practical goal is to get the 50,000 votes which, under New York law, will give the Free Libertarian party a permanent place on the state ballot. We should wish him success.

The major parties today would not recognize a good idea if it were served to them on a plate with watercress around it. Good ideas come occasionally from minor parties, like the FLF,

which help make the "free ket in ideas" something than a metaphor.

Is there anyone among us loosely call the "serious dices" this year who is as intelligently about anything Tuohy is talking about th nection between New York rent control laws and New City's housing shortage?

He says: "After 30 y stringent controls on spe we have seen the following sequence: a vacancy rate than 1 per cent, over deteriorated or dilapidated mens, a gap of \$274 mill tween the costs of proper tenance and the revenues a allotted by controlled rent the literal abandonment of apartment units annually."

Tuohy has only a i budget for media, so he on somewhat flamboyant m to dramatize his ideas. R ly he appeared with a hi vendor's cart in front of Cll and handed out free hot each of which had a bite n "This was to protest the enacted "hot dog tax." this tax, prepared food pur of less than a dollar we subject to city sales tax, one says, with a straight that the "hot dog tax" di nates against "people in a h

Tuohy, slender, bright and with a neat black mous bears an unsettling pl resemblance to another p livewire, G. Gordon Liddy. Liddy, Tuohy is not blamz just has a nice sense of h But, admittedly, in politic sometimes needs a gimlet c see the difference.

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Rehabilitation Concept Challenged

ixbe Assails Leniency to Convicts

Ronald J. Ostrow
INGTON, Oct. 2.—Attorney General William French Smith said today that the concept of rehabilitation, fundamental to the criminal justice system, is "a myth" and that it "may be meaningless."

Mr. Smith, who had previously directed anti-crime efforts, took his harshest words in an interview about crime rehabilitation.

He said that studies financed by the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have shown that rehabilitation is a myth.

se Won't Vote Tax Revision After Recess

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP).—House members will not vote on a tax revision bill until after it comes out of the Senate, House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Texas, said today.

Albert's announcement at a conference further reduces the chances that Congress will pass any major tax revision bill this year. Proponents of the wide-ranging bill in the House Ways and Means Committee have been working for more than a year.

The House expects such a bill to be sent to the Senate in the new year. In the new delay is the fact that President Ford has some tax provisions in his economic message he is sending to Congress today.

of never-never land of diversion that has never lived up to its promise."

In other comments during the interview, the attorney general:

Compromise Bill On Abortion to Be Put Before Swiss

GENEVA, Oct. 2 (UPI).—A sharply divided Swiss Cabinet has reached a compromise on a bill that would permit abortions for other than medical reasons.

The seven-member Cabinet's decision is expected, however, to result in a bitter national debate that will probably be settled only by a national referendum.

Those who favor a more liberal abortion bill were dismayed because the government law would continue to deny women the right to have a pregnancy interrupted on demand.

Conservatives are equally dismayed because the bill would liberalize the present law, which bans all abortions other than those certified by a state-appointed expert as endangering the life of the expectant mother.

The bill introduces the concept of "social" grounds for an abortion. A licensed social worker would be able to authorize an abortion if convinced that having a child would very probably result in a situation of "grave distress" for the mother. An abortion would also be authorized if the pregnancy was the result of rape.

Paris Properties Sought by Arabs

PARIS, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—A financial group from the Arab oil-producing countries is negotiating the purchase of a skyscraper and other property in the Paris area, company officials said Monday.

Negotiations are for the sale of a \$100-million building in the new business center at La Defense.

A spokesman denied reports that the interested buyer is Abu Dhabi's head of state, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan.

Arab investors have been buying property in Versailles and other parts of the Paris area for the last five years.

requirement for pardons processed through the Justice Department, and Mr. Smith said that he intended "to abide by our routine procedures."

While noting that every case would be judged on its merits, Mr. Smith also said he did not foresee recommending that any Watergate sentences should be commuted to shorter terms.

"The judges and courts should retain their jurisdiction over sentencing, and it shouldn't be tampered with in these cases," Mr. Smith said.

He said he had observed no impact on the criminal justice system from President Ford's pardoning of Richard Nixon, although there had been "a lot of fallacious things—like the guy who wants a pardon on a traffic ticket."

There's a whole lot more involved in this, I'm sure," Mr. Smith said. "I wasn't a part of it, and I'm not going to second-guess. I think in this particular instance the President was concerned about the world impact as much as anything."

Upturn in Crime Rates
Mr. Smith's comments on rehabilitation and probation are an indication of the response that the government will make to the upturn in crime rates.

As alternatives to the rehabilitation concept, he said, "First, you make them (convicts) realize there is a definite penalty for a violation of the law."

"If they are found guilty of a crime, they will know that a certain number of days will be extracted from their lives."

Sending a lawbreaker to jail shows he is "a loser," Mr. Smith said, and reduces the prestige from outsmarting the law and being clever.

The attorney general called for a requirement that offenders acknowledge their guilt.

"I've come to the conclusion that there can be no rehabilitation effort made until there is an acknowledgment of guilt," he said.

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S. Africa Crash Kills 17

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Seventeen men were killed and 16 injured—nine seriously—when two trucks collided near here last night. Police detained both drivers.



OLE!—A Portuguese soldier kneels on the banner of the Confederation Syndicate at Campo Pequeno bullring in Lisbon as others acknowledge the crowd's cheers commemorating fourth anniversary of union.

S. Marinatos, Archaeologist, Dies

SANTORINI, Greece, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Spyros Marinatos, 73, dean of Greek archaeologists, died yesterday in an accidental fall from a rock at the site of an excavation.

Mr. Marinatos, who in 1967 discovered on Santorini Island a Minoan city buried under the pumice of a volcanic explosion, was supervising excavations at the Bronze Age site.

Mr. Marinatos called the site "a prehistoric Pompeii" because of the good condition of most of the ruins, preserved by a covering of ashes for 3,500 years.

He proposed, in a theory first published in 1939, that the eruption on Santorini destroyed the Minoan civilization on the island of Crete. More recently other scholars have suggested that Santorini (ancient Thera) was the legendary Atlantis.

Clifford G. McIntire
BANGOR, Maine, Oct. 2 (AP).—Clifford G. McIntire, 66, who served as a Republican congressman from Maine from 1951

To Balance Military Stance, Bundy Says

Ford Boost Urged for Arms-Curb View

By Murray Marder
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP).—Only a strong reversal of recent White House attitudes can bolster the weakened position of arms-control advocates in the government, former presidential adviser McGeorge Bundy testified yesterday.

It will require "a visible order of President Ford himself" to restore the balance between military views and arms-control interests, Mr. Bundy told the House subcommittee on National Security Policy. Mr. Bundy was a White House aide from 1961 to 1968.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., is exploring how to strengthen the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) in shaping U.S. negotiating strategy. The agency, Rep. Zablocki said, has not recovered from "the purge" of last year. Mr. Bundy said the so-called purge amounted to "a kind of surrender" to "important people on Capitol Hill"—an allusion to supporters of the Defense Department.

Elliot Richardson, a former secretary of defense, under secretary of state and attorney general in the Nixon administration, agreed with Mr. Bundy that Congress cannot effectively legislate a public advocacy role for ACDA.

"Ought to Get Out"

The ACDA should be the "formulator of arms-control initiatives" inside the executive branch, Mr. Richardson agreed. If the head of the agency does not believe he is making sufficient impact on the executive branch, Mr. Richardson said, "he ought to get out."

Both witnesses told the subcommittee that Congress should be supplied with the factual information to make its own judgments on arms-control policy. However, no administration, they agreed, would tolerate public clashes with a subordinate agency.

"The administration owes a great obligation of openness to the Congress and the public," said Mr. Bundy, the president of the Ford Foundation. If the provision of facts to Congress is looked on by an administration "as an act of disloyalty," Mr. Bundy said, "then we have real trouble."

The ACDA "is at present in a badly weakened position," Mr. Bundy said, "because over the last two years it has been the victim of grave failures" at two key points—"it has not had the strong and dedicated support of the President and his top advisers, and its staff strength has severely declined."

Mr. Bundy said that Secretary

of State Henry Kissinger, despite "all his skill and experience," cannot "be expected to do it all himself," and arms-control advocacy is "increasingly dependent on a single individual."

With the United States engaged with the Soviet Union in the second stage of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Geneva, Mr. Bundy said, the national interest suffers "from an imbalance in the spectrum of informed advice available at the top of our government."

Some statements by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger concerning the deployment and targeting of nuclear forces, Mr. Bundy said, have had "serious" impact on the SALT-2 negotiations.

Step to Harnessing H-Power

Texas Device Said to Create Heat of 200 Million Degrees

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP).—Momentary temperatures of 200 million degrees have reportedly been reached in the laboratories of the University of Texas. This would be the highest heat achieved by man.

The 200-million-degree heat was reached for such short periods of time that their duration was not even measured, but scientists of the Atomic Energy Commission who witnessed the Texas experiments said there was little doubt that the temperatures had been attained.

"We believe it, it's real," said an AEC nuclear physicist, who did not want to be identified. "They have repeated their experiments often enough to convince the most skeptical."

The experiments were performed with a machine known as the Texas tokamak. They involved heating a heavy hydrogen, or deuterium, plasma, or ionized gas, with electricity. A tokamak is a doughnut-shaped device that contains the plasma within a magnetic field, which serves to keep the heat away from the walls of the device.

One of several tokamaks in the United States, the \$4-million Texas machine is the first to reach what are considered to be "fusion" temperatures of 100 million degrees or more. These are the temperatures required to sustain a fusion reaction, in which atoms join together and release energy in a way that is opposite to that of an atom of uranium splitting in an atomic power plant.

25 Years to Go
Despite the milestone of the 200-million-degree temperature in Texas, most scientists believe that controlled fusion power is 25 years away. Researchers must still find a way to sustain the heat for as long as one second and then find a means of converting it to electricity in a fusion power plant.

"I would call the Texas achievement a milestone, but not a breakthrough," is the way it was put by Dr. Robert Kirsch, who directs fusion research for the AEC. "I would define a breakthrough as an event that changes the trend of things and a milestone as a useful and significant step along the trend of things."

University of Texas physicist William Drummond said yesterday that the Texas tokamak (so named for a Soviet device that was the first to demonstrate high plasma heats: has achieved 200-million-degree temperatures many times a day for the last four months. Mr. Drummond said the tokamak had been operating at these super heats without interruption since last spring.

Magnetic Bottle
The tokamak acts like a giant magnetic bottle, in which a light gas such as hydrogen is heated until it becomes a plasma of fast-moving free electrons and ions. Magnetic coils keep the plasma moving in one direction around the doughnut-like container.

The Texas tokamak achieved the 300-million-degree mark by the use of something called "turbulent" heating, in which a charge of 250,000 volts or more is passed into the plasma when it has bunched up at one side of the tokamak.

This bunching of the plasma is the direct result of a plasma instability which scientists have only begun to understand. The sudden surge of power into the bunched-up plasma causes the electrons to move at incredible speeds, which is the source of the 200-million-degree heat, which lasts, perhaps for less than 100 millionths of a second, then disappears.

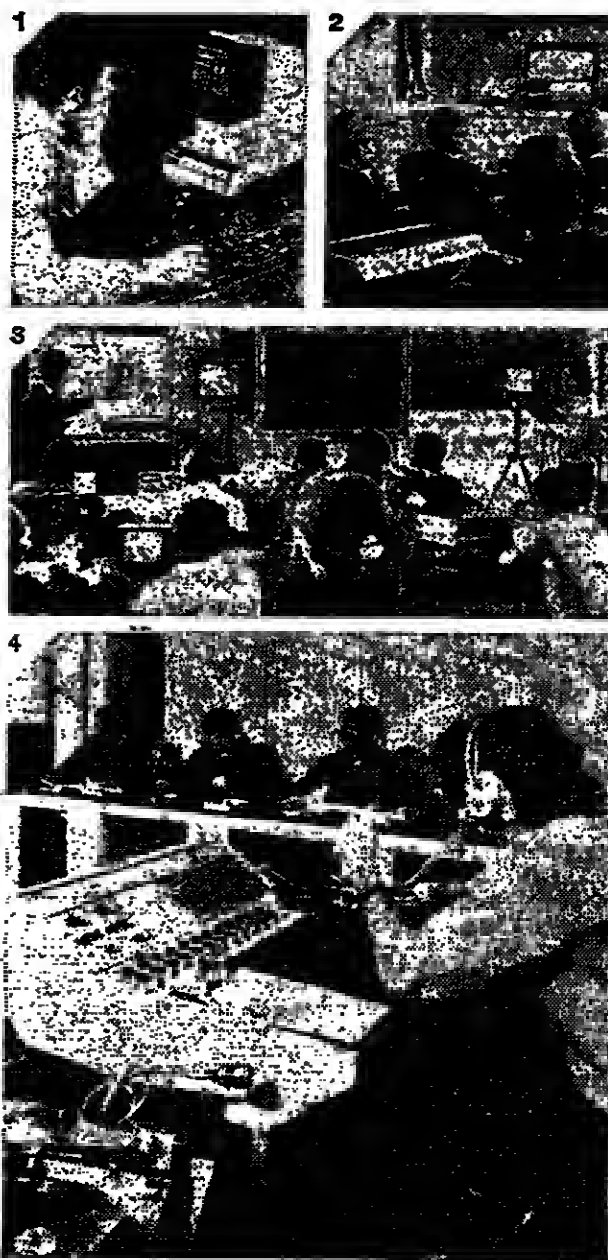
Fusion is seen as the ultimate energy source, cheap and free of most pollution, except heat. Its fuel is deuterium, an isotope of hydrogen so abundant that a pitcher of water could energize a home for a year.

So that is why lips move

It is no accident that 'deaf and dumb' are so often used as though they were a single word. A child who cannot hear, cannot learn to speak in the normal way. Dumbness was once an inevitable corollary of early deafness; now special teaching methods are breaking that association. For children who are not totally deaf hearing aids hold out the hope, not merely of learning to speak as other

children do, but of full participation in classroom teaching as well. There is no need for them to sit bunched round the teacher; no need for the other children to be unnaturally hushed. The teacher speaks into a microphone that feeds a loop of wire round the room. The children switch their hearing-aids to pick up the fluctuating magnetic field from this loop and each child, wherever he is

sitting, can hear at least as clearly as if the teacher were speaking directly into the microphone on his hearing-aid, usually more clearly because there is less background noise.



1 The PIP system (Programmed Individual Presentation) enables a student or trainee to learn at his or her own speed. In fact a PIP teaching programme is a 30-minute sound movie viewed on a projector (Cassette) that any student can learn to play forward and back in a few minutes. The programmes are in cassettes so there is no threading and no risk of damage.

2 With a video cassette recorder any TV becomes a teaching machine - but one with enormous advantage over the crude projectors with which programmed learning began. It can of course present textual matter as well as any other system but it can also present moving pictures with synchronised sound. This is its great advantage over tape and slide systems.

3 The Video 10 system is a two-camera mini-studio aimed primarily at schools and industrial training centres, enabling students to produce their own TV programmes. It comprises the TV cameras with accessories, the monitors, video mixer, control unit and audio mixer, microphone and head sets as well as power supply units, tripod and cables. A video cassette recorder can also be used so that complex teaching programmes can be prepared and recorded in advance.

4 Language laboratories allow each student to work at his own speed. In the past, many students (adults as well as children) found the difficulties of handling of reel-to-reel tape left little time for learning. The Philips compact cassette has cured that. The tape is never exposed, and can't get into frustrating kinks and can't be damaged.

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FASHION

An Improbable Life Story

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 2 (UPI).—When I left the Sunday Times, after nearly 17 years, my one wonder was how I got there in the first place.

That opening line of "With Tongue in Chic" (to be published Oct. 27 by Michael John, London, £3.50), pretty much sums up Ernestine Carter's story. Her autobiography tells the improbable story of a woman from America's Deep South whose first career was in the world of art and who ended up in England, not only reporting on fashion but earning an international reputation while doing it.

As women's editor of the Sunday Times from 1955 until 1972, Mrs. Carter not only carved a respected niche for herself but for English fashion as well. When she started on her career in fashion, England was a desert as far as the rest of the world was concerned, and British fashion reporters were treated as second-class citizens abroad—while American journalists got first-class treatment.

"This discrimination irked me, perhaps because I am an American," she writes, "and I became determined to gain equal recognition for the British press."

A Description

Mrs. Carter, who doesn't like being called "petite," is just that. She always wore a crisp dress, a pillbox hat and neat white gloves. But her eyes, sharp and witty, gave away that slightly starched Southern belle appearance and she had a way of her own of summing up a fashion collection in one devastating sentence.

Actually, only half the book is about fashion. The first part tells of Mrs. Carter's interest in art which led her to the Museum of Modern Art in New York where she became curator of Architectural and Industrial Art.

A trip to London to study modern architecture eventually led to her meeting and marry-

ing an English rare book expert, Jake Carter, and into a British career.

A few chapters, devoted to wartime London, are full of anecdotes. One recalls her meetings with Gen. Charles de Gaulle at the Connaught Hotel, "a very tall French officer, accompanied by two aides of normal size on either side, like ornaments on a chimney piece. With Gallic courtesy, he always saluted me and smiled. One day, one of the aides approached me, and bowing, said: 'May I present the general's compliments. He greatly admires your hats and would be glad if you would join him for a drink.' The general," Mrs. Carter adds, "was charming."

It was the war, Mrs. Carter writes, "that bent my distaff in the direction of fashion, scarcely a result to be expected."

Her first brush with fashion came when she was asked by the British Ministry of Information to help with an exhibition called "Britain Can Make It." To her dismay, she found herself in the fashion section and "Frankly, I hated it."

Soon after, she joined the staff of Harper's Bazaar, expecting to be featured editor. When she discovered she was to be fashion editor she was "appalled."

But by and by, she managed and tells the story of her early bawling days with the French culture and the first "unforgettable" Dior collection, the New Look.

"To us," she writes, "in our sharp-shouldered (a legacy from Schiaparelli), skimpy fabric-rationalized suits, this new softness and roundness was positively voluptuous." Her main problem was to make fashion copy acceptable in England, which was still under rationing and "where the Board of Trade, sharing Sir Stafford Cripps' austere views, was highly suspicious of fashion. Dior's New Look was to them the work of the Devil."

After that, she left fashion for a while to be with her husband, who had taken a job in Wash-

ington for the British Foreign Office. But in 1955, her husband was asked to join Sotheby's auction house and Mrs. Carter was back in England—where she became the Sunday Times' woman's page editor.

From Then On

From then on, Mrs. Carter took as much interest in fashion as she had done in art. Her former career was obvious in the care she took in the design of her pages. "My greatest pals were the printers," she writes, "Compositors, professional, fantastic technicians... they helped me break the corsets of inflexible layouts."

Her first days at the Sunday Times, which then belonged to Lord Kemsley, were anything but rosy. In her first column, a love letter to England on coming back after three years, she referred to England as "my country-in-law"—after which Lord Kemsley pounded on his desk and cried: "My God, I've hired a foreigner." But years later, in Lord Kemsley's shareholders' report before he sold the paper, "he listed me among the assets."

Mrs. Carter's talent was all the more remarkable because, while she came to like fashion (which she treated as a sociological phenomenon), she never went overboard in print.

I admire Mrs. Vreeland (Diana Vreeland, former editor of American Vogue) she writes, "for her dedication to fashion but I cannot imagine myself saying, as she is quoted, that 'the blintz is the most important thing since the atom bomb.'"

She was also quick to realize that the fashion scene was becoming international. "The '50s had widened the fashion scene," she wrote, "and she started covering Dublin, Rome and Florence as well as Paris."

In that section, she recalls how Pucci was introduced both to fashion and to fame right after World War II when American photographer Toni Frissell spot-



Ernestine Carter portrayed on book jacket.

ted him on a Swiss ski slope, wearing ski clothes he had designed.

Of Mila Schon, she writes that "she appeared on the runway, mostly known for what could politely be called a rich excess."

But Mrs. Carter's most interesting contribution to the fashion world was that she was probably the first to recognize and encourage British talents, many of whom soon became known throughout the world. With her authority, she kept promoting Mary Quant, Jean Muir, Gina Fratini, Bill Gibb and John Bates.

By creating the Sunday Times International Fashion Awards (in 1963) she helped establish London as a fashion center. And in the '60s, British fashion was the fashion. As she reports: "There was no need to go abroad for news. London was hopping with it. Mary Quant had opened the door to a new freedom for the young. Talent was popping all

over the place, crying for recognition and encouragement."

Eventually, Mrs. Carter added the United States to her fashion route. About Neiman Marcus, she writes: "Liz Neiman Marcus, Texas pours its liquid gold. Oil walks in and mink walks out."

Of Mainbocher, who did the Duchess of Windsor's wedding dress: "He delivered his message in a whisper."

By the time she left the Sunday Times, she was an associate editor, had made Queen Elizabeth's honors list and had won many foreign awards for services to fashion. However, one has the impression that she might not want to do it all over again.

Early in the book, she talks about her years at the Museum of Modern Art and writes: "The years at the museum had been so dazzling that ever afterward I have felt like Alfred de Musset, about whom some contemporary wit remarked: 'There goes a man with his future behind him.'"

OPERA IN LONDON

Predictably 'Different' Wagner

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—In the course of its roughly 350-year history, opera has been dominated successively by singers, composers, conductors and, in the past 25 years, by producers.

The pre-eminent role of the producer began in the early fifties when Wieland Wagner, at Bayreuth, decided to bring his grandfather's operas and music dramas up to date by a kind of interpretive, exegetical and didactic production quite independent of traditional procedure and defiant of the composer's own abundant and explicit stage directions.

At about the same time, Walter Felsenstein adopted a similar approach to the operas of other composers at the Komische Oper in East Berlin. Among his associates was Goetz Friedrich, whose own "Lauhhauser" achieved a great success by being based at Bayreuth two years ago, and whose new staging of Wagner's "Ring" is the principal new production of the Royal Opera's 1974-75 season.

Season Opened

That season opened at Covent Garden Monday night with "Das Rheingold," followed last night by "Die Walkure." "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung" will follow in April, all conducted by Colin Davis, with stage designs by Joseph Svoboda, costumes by Ingrid Rosell and lighting by William Sumner.

Both "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walkure" proved to be characteristically and predictably "different," with the former the more damaged by capricious innovation. One of the tedious clichés of contemporary production is universality, and so we have the familiar basic set, square now instead of round, and subject to fashionable tilting. The costumes range in period from space age through commedia dell'arte to Tudor to primitive.

In "Das Rheingold," for example, Alberich and Mime appear in minstrel-show blackface,

looking like anyone's mental image of Amos 'n' Andy. Instead of a flickering Loge we have something closer to Sportin' Life, sauntering cynically and arrogantly. The giants are space-men armed with ray guns, the gods are tops, and Freia a well-padded Mae West. And so on.

"Die Walkure" fares better, despite eccentric costuming, if only because mountain scenery lends itself less reluctantly to fanciful staging, although the ride of the Valkyries is a ludicrous disaster. The most satisfactory episode of the two evenings was the second act of "Die Walkure" where the lengthy dialogues frustrate even a modern producer's determination to get in the composer's way.

Most exasperating in both productions is the visual assistance Friedrich and his associates give to Wagner's preludes and interludes, where projected and projected light shows distract the attention from the most vividly illustrative music ever com-

posed. This is understatement.

But worse than that, the production is a stylistic violation of an utterly 19th-century masterpiece, rather like the Wagnerian music to a pla-tonesque or Brecht. When, wonders, will some enterprising composer decide that not Wagner's stage directions, but music, too, are "hopelessly fashioned," and undertake to rewrite it in the style of Selberg or Stockhausen?

Wagner's music in these productions is scrupulously heard, and very well sung. A cast too numerous to list, D. McIntyre's Wotan, Berthold's Brunnhilde, Jose Vassier's Fricka, Walter Carls Siegmund and Marita N. Sieglind were outstanding. Davis, conducting his first "I" seemed more involved with score than on top of it, a consequence he tends to finger rather than get on with.

French Official Proposes Increased Women's Rights

PARIS, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The government's campaign for increased women's rights got a boost today when Françoise Giroud, the undersecretary for women's affairs, proposed a series of measures to benefit women in France.

The measures, which must still be accepted by the government before being introduced to parliament, touch on social rights, contraception, retirement, employment and education.

Mrs. Giroud, former director of the news magazine L'Express, proposed that French television be used to convey to women in France the measures that finally are adopted.

Mrs. Giroud's proposals for employment reform would take the form of an equal rights statute. They would also make it more difficult to discriminate against married women and unwed

mothers. Two additional

vacation would be granted women giving birth. They only receive 14 weeks. A widespread nursery service working mothers would be created.

President Valéry Giscard, taking proposed at the meeting that more women given the Legion of Honor National Merit awards. The percentage of women in those awards will be raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent; 15 per cent for 1975, it was announced.

Finally, Louise Weiss, 1 author, journalist and sociologist announced today that she was the candidate for a vacant seat in the French Academy. Mrs. Weiss, called it a "drama" the prestigious academy has feminine members.

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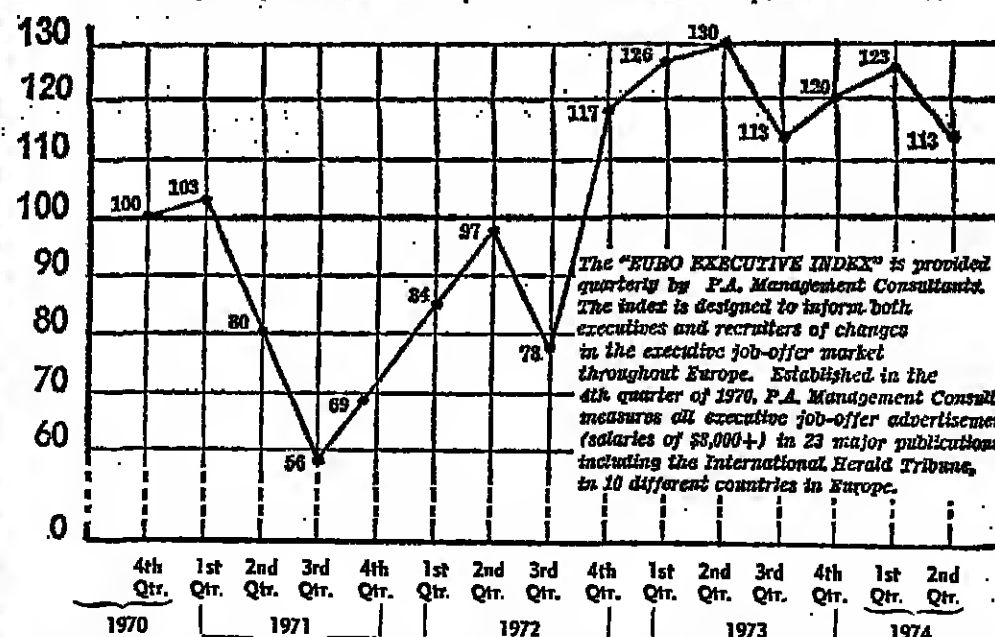
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THE EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX: PART I

The general index is down by 10 points for the second quarter of 1974, and down by 17 points when compared with the second quarter of 1973.

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ab Funds Seen Aiding K. Payments Surplus

ON, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—It is likely to run a 1974 in its overall balance of the, though the current deficit has widened sharply of serious economic problems as strains on corporate runaway inflation and labor union unrest.

many Gets Deficit in Payments

EFURT, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—Germany's basic balance registered its first deficit of the year in August, the bank reported today. Its estimate put the deficit at 1.1 billion DM.

term capital transactions a preliminary deficit of 1 billion DM, up from a July deficit of 774 million DM.

Transport of the Future May Be Gas-Filled Dirigible

TEREY, Calif., Oct. 2.—There is a revival of dirigibles as a really viable means of transport.

er potential project is studied by Combustion Inc. in conjunction with Acroparc Corp.

European Bank adding for Franklin N.Y.

EFURT, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—European American Banking Inc. is making a bid for possibly all of Franklin Bank, which U.S. bank authorities would like to merge with a larger banking company.

\$694 million since the beginning of the year.

Britain's current account deficit, which includes both trade and invisibles such as insurance, shipping, and banking, totaled nearly \$6.8 billion in the first nine months.

Part of Britain's inflow of capital came from official borrowing in the Eurodollar market under the Treasury's foreign-exchange guarantee program.

Obviously, some sterling payments are converted into other currencies, but conversion out of sterling requires a conscious decision on the part of oil-money managers.

Another advantage of investing in sterling is that interest rates have been higher than for most other currencies.

According to some estimates, the oil producers will have about \$25 billion or so to invest in industrial nations in the fourth quarter.

While Britain's share of such investment was running around 15 per cent in the first five months, the proportion could well increase.

The reason is that commercial banks operating in the Eurodollar market have begun to turn away oil money because their capital bases are insufficient to accommodate a huge increase in deposits.

an aerocar, which is a spherical balloon filled with helium. The balloon is rigid with four wings attached 90 degrees apart.

Other airships under study include a balloon centered between four helicopters, proposed by Piasecki Aircraft Corp.

Spurring the development of the airships is new technology that offers to make them safer and more efficient.

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Frankfurt Tuesday October 8th Jahrhunderthalle

Paris Wednesday October 9th Théâtre des Champs-Élysées

European Bank adding for Franklin N.Y.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Banks Act on Auto Firm

Sumitomo Bank and Sanmei Trust & Banking Co. plan to strengthen their position in Toyota Motor Co. by naming two officials to become executives at the ailing auto firm, Japan's sole producer of rotary-engine cars.

Third-Quarter Eurocurrency Credits

Syndicated medium-term Eurocurrency bank credits totaled about \$3.5 billion in the third quarter, down from \$5.3 billion in the second quarter and a record \$10.5 billion in the opening three months of the year.

MGM May Go 'Semi-Private'

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer could go "semi-private" as the result of a plan to exchange any and all outstanding common shares for a new issue of Class B common that would be callable at \$25 a share.

Aims to Cut Companies' 'Excess Profits'

Venezuela's Oil Tax Rise Is Retroactive

By Marvin Howe

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 2 (NYT).—The Venezuelan government has increased the taxes it charges foreign oil companies operating here and said the increase would be retroactive to Jan. 1.

Minister of Mines Valentin Hernandez told newsmen yesterday that the increase—amounting to 2 1/2 per cent—was aimed at the "excess profits" that Exxon, Gulf, Shell and other foreign oil companies are making.

The new tax increase has nothing to do with President Ford's warning on oil prices, but is in line with the recent decisions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Mr. Hernandez declared. The organization, to which Venezuela belongs, announced on Sept. 12 in Vienna that its members had agreed to a 2 1/2 per cent increase in taxes in the fourth quarter of this year.

Mr. Hernandez said that under Venezuelan law, tax increases are retroactive to the beginning of the year.

\$440 Million More

The additional tax this year, the minister went on, is calculated to bring \$440 million more into the public coffers. It raises the Venezuelan levy to Middle Eastern levels.

Diplomatic observers say they feel that U.S. pressure to keep down oil prices has been counterproductive and could affect Venezuela's position on the nationalization of foreign oil companies.

The government recently announced that it would take over the foreign companies some time next year, paying compensation.

A presidential commission is now drafting guidelines for the takeover.

Mr. Hernandez emphasized that

the latest tax increase should be paid by the companies. He said it is being imposed in such a way that it cannot be passed on to consumers.

Shell Can't Afford It

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—The Royal Dutch/Shell group says that current profit margins do not allow it to absorb the increase imposed by Venezuela and other OPEC countries.

It said that according to OPEC, the higher taxes and royalties should be paid from the "excessively high profit margin" of the oil companies, but the figures show this is impossible.

Car Price Rise Seen on Way by Head of Renault

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—French auto manufacturers cannot support mounting production costs and will have to raise prices soon, Renault president Pierre Dreyfus said today.

He told a news conference that costs have increased by 1 per cent a month this year and price increases authorized by the government have always been "too little and too late."

Mr. Dreyfus said that Renault will revise its capital spending plans and give special attention to oil-producing countries.

He said that so far this year Renault has done well. During the first nine months, the company produced 1.1 million vehicles, up 10 per cent from the same 1973 period.

Mr. Dreyfus warned that the satisfactory results obtained so far this year "should not mask" difficulties ahead. Renault will face "serious problems" next year, he said.

because too few shares would be publicly held. MGM, which now gets the lion's share of its profits from the 10-month-old MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, also will purchase for \$500 cash each \$1,000 principal amount of its 5 per cent convertible debentures currently trading at about \$400—a potential cash outlay of \$11 million.

Australia May Aid Leyland

The Australian government is considering giving assistance to Leyland Motor Corp. of Australia, an affiliate of British Leyland Motor Corp. According to acting Prime Minister Jim Cairns, "Certain proposals have been put by Leyland to the government and we are giving consideration to them."

Dealers said that the Bendix Corp. notes, which were offered last week at \$9.75, fell almost three full points in price when the issue was released from syndicate restrictions this morning.

Some recovery was seen in late trading with the notes closing some 3 1/4 points below the offer price, but the initial sharp drop set the tone for the whole corporate market, and falls ranging between 3/8 and 1 3/4 points were seen by the close.

Dealers said the heavy tone of the market also weighed on issues currently in syndication, which include \$225 million of Ford Motor Credit Co. debentures and notes, \$80 million of Indiana Bells, \$100 million of Pennsylvania Powers and \$50 million of Texas Power & Light, and little further sales progress was thought likely today.

New Factory Orders Rise 3.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—New orders for manufactured products rose 3.4 per cent to \$90.4 billion in August, the Commerce Department reported today.

Orders for durable goods rose 1.73 billion, or 3.6 per cent, to \$49.43 billion.

Non-durable goods books rose to \$41.07 billion from July's \$39.803 billion.

Profit-Taking Cuts Stock Advance

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (IHT).—Stocks began on a firm note today and seemed headed for the first winning performance in nine sessions until profit-taking emerged in the final minutes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.29 to 601.53, while advancing issues outnumbered decliners about 590 to 515.

Volume totaled 12.23 million shares compared with 18.89 million yesterday.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.08 to 52.01.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.37 to 54.96.

Dealers said that the heavy tone of the market also weighed on issues currently in syndication, which include \$225 million of Ford Motor Credit Co. debentures and notes, \$80 million of Indiana Bells, \$100 million of Pennsylvania Powers and \$50 million of Texas Power & Light, and little further sales progress was thought likely today.

Chase Reports Bond Account Was Overstated

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (WP).—A senior vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank was fired today after the discovery that the bond trading department he headed had made false reports on the value of the securities it held.

David Rockefeller, chairman, said the reports overstated the value of the account by \$34 million and were the result of "extremely serious errors in judgment."

Sources in Wall Street said that the false reports apparently were filed to cover up the losses in the trading account and do not appear serious enough to affect the bank itself.

Governments also moved lower, in extremely quiet trading, although the falls were much more limited and rarely ranged above 1/4 point.

Conditions in the money markets were erratic during the session. Treasury bills opened sharply lower, then recovered to close only slightly down on balance.

Funds traded as high as 11.125 per cent this morning before dropping away in later trading to finish around 8.75 per cent.

In Chicago, wheat contracts, aided by good commercial demand and local short covering, finished with gains of as much as the 20 cent a bushel daily limit. Corn futures closed with advances of 7 1/2 to 4 cents a bushel.

In New York silver finished 18 cents higher on short covering and speculative buying after showing early-session losses of about 7 cents. Copper contracts ended with minor changes after an early-session 3-cent loss.

Crisis Is Facing Wall Street As Brokers, Investors Flee

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—The New York securities industry, faced with a drop in volume and stock-price doldrums, has lost a large part of its chief assets—people, brokerage houses and capital.

Member firms of the New York Stock Exchange have lost more than 3,000 fulltime securities salesmen this year, dropping the total to 33,000, down from the peak of 50,000 in the late 1960s.

The exchange now has 512 member firms, down from 523 at the end of last year and 522 in 1969.

The shrinkage is expected to continue in coming months. The estimates of future broker-ages from firm disappearances range from 50 to 200.

Most industry leaders predict a decrease; they differ only on the extent of it.

Some 435 Big Board firms surveyed monthly by the exchange have lost a total of \$75 million for the first seven months this year, after a \$49.1 million loss for all of 1973. But that is only the tip of Wall Street's capital loss this year, says Donald Maron, president of Mitchell, Hutchins Inc., and also a member of the NYSE board.

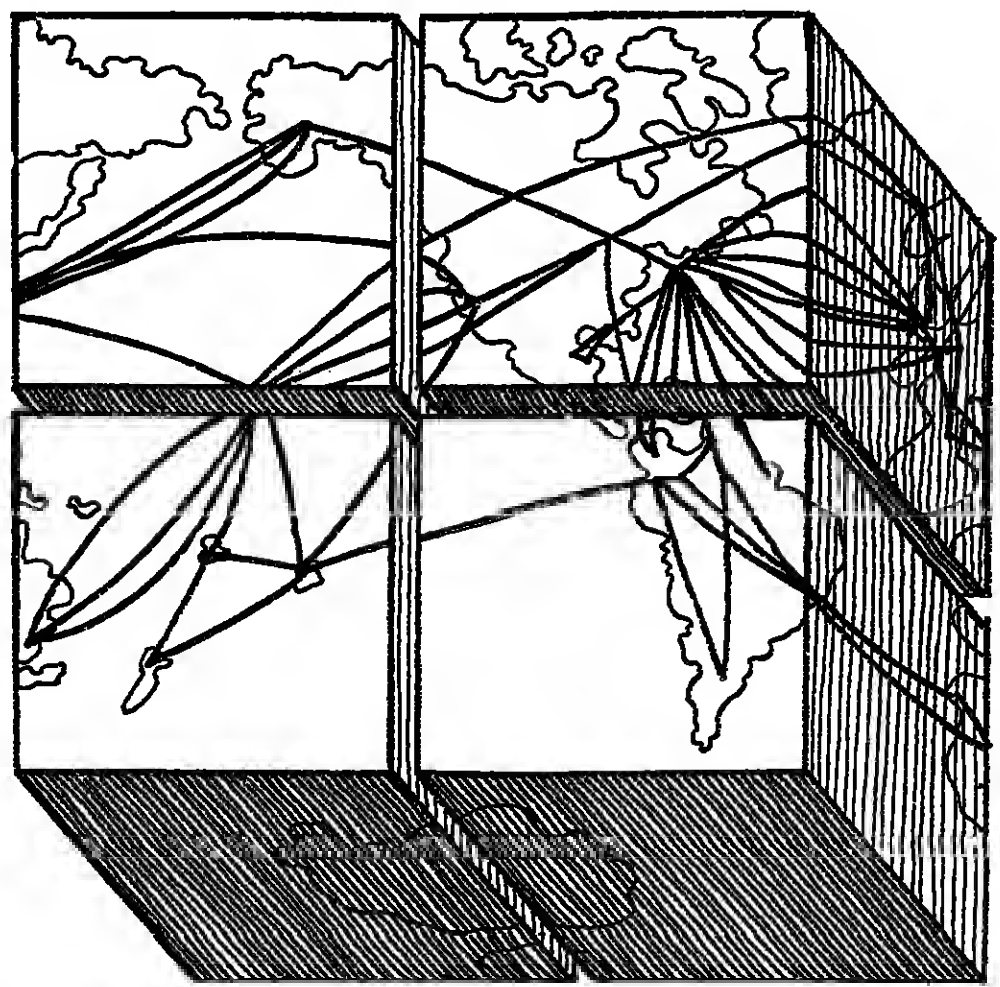
Big Board houses have lost almost \$400 million in capital in 1974's first seven months, he estimates, a 10 percent drain from the \$3.79 billion in capital they held at year-end.

The main causes of the industry's price and volume decline, it is generally agreed, are the continuing steep inflation and high interest rates.

All this comes at a time when the industry is faced with the greatest internal upheaval: its history.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has demanded that stock exchanges adopt a fully competitive system of brokerage fees by May 1, and has warned that if the exchanges do not make the necessary rule changes by the end of next month, it will force the changes itself.

The American Exchange, saying it will not make the changes voluntarily, has requested an agency hearing. The odds are that the issue will eventually be fought in court, industry leaders say.



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**23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3DD.
Tel: 01-626 0545, Ext. 248 - David Gowers.
Telex: 885043-6.**

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D-8000 München 2
Telefon (089) 34

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Brewers End Race in 10th Inning

Yanks Lose to Give Orioles Title in AL East

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The New York Yankees finally ended their last hurrah last night when they were defeated by the Baltimore Orioles in 10 innings, 3-2, to give the American League East Division title to Baltimore.

The Yankees and Orioles completed the regular season today, but the closest that New York can come now is one game out after 163 played.

So Baltimore will open the best-of-five playoff for the league pennant Saturday in Oakland against the world-champion A's, while the Yankees scatter and reflect on their sliding summer of 1974.

The Yankees were forlorn after Scott's single over second had shattered their chance of clinching the Orioles and the Yankees' stirring September free-for-all for the championship was ended.

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THEY KNOW THE SCORE—The Los Angeles Dodgers applaud from their dugout in Houston when the scoreboard shows that the Cincinnati Reds have just lost to the Atlanta Braves. The result gave the National League West title to Los Angeles.

Britain Boasts a Newly Titled Man

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The trio of imports walked into the ring, danced a little, dodged a punch or two and then conveniently lost to Britain's best, Jorge Aranda, who was not so accommodating.

England, which has four European champions, has a world title-holder in Conteh, who came away from last night's battle with a 15-round decision over Ahumada—a New York-based Argentine—and the World Boxing Council's version of the light-heavyweight championship.

Conteh's fame has been built by fast, powerful hands which he has been using in the ring for more than half of his 23 years and by a self-confidence that falls far short of cockiness. His words pour forth as quickly as his hands pummelled the face of Ahumada, and they are often just as sharp.

Before last night's bout at the Empire Pool, in the London suburb of Wembley, Conteh had said that he was going "to put everything together in the bout, the combinations, the jabs, the hard rights," while Ahumada had said, "Conteh talks too much."

Casals Bows in Tennis

HOUSTON, Oct. 2 (AP).—Second-seeded Virginia Wade won her first-round match yesterday in the women's professional tennis tournament here, but third-seeded Rosemary Casals was eliminated.

Wade defeated Helene Serrano, 6-3, 6-2, but unseeded Diana Froehlich upset Casals, 6-0, 6-3.

Everything Conteh said he would do he did, and besides the classic left jab, right cross, left hook combination he tossed in an occasional right uppercut which stunned the Argentine. The Englishman put together his first hard combo in the third round, and kept up the attack except for a slight rest he took in the eighth and ninth rounds. By then, he saw it would be a long night and he saved himself for a hurrying finish. Referee Harry Gills gave him the title with a 147-to-143-point verdict.

Conteh finished with a well and slight cut under his eye. Ahumada ended up with a closed left eye and nothing to say. Ahumada's trainer, Gil Clancy, praised Conteh's work and said that his boy fought well enough to earn a rematch. Conteh's manager, George Francis, said: "Now we would like to lure Bob Foster out of retirement. This is the sort of fight the public wants to see and we will find a way if we don't get it." Foster dominated the light-heavy division for six years until he retired from his throne last month.

If Foster does come back, the lure will be money, and there is money available on the rich British boxing scene. A sellout crowd paying from \$2 (\$19) to \$20 last night paid to see England pain its first world light-heavy champion since Freddie Mills lost the title in 1950.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The Spirits of St. Louis of the American Basketball Association said they have signed guard Jeff Halliburton. Halliburton, 6 feet 4, played a year and a half with Philadelphia of the National Basketball Association. However, he had contract difficulties last year and did not play.

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	50	71	.410	0
New York	48	73	.397	2
Boston	44	77	.366	6
Cleveland	38	83	.313	12
Milwaukee	38	83	.313	12
Detroit	37	84	.306	13

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	37	84	.306	13
Texas	33	90	.266	19
Minnesota	33	90	.266	19
Chicago	32	91	.260	20
Kansas City	29	94	.236	23
California	27	96	.219	25

(Wednesday's games not included.)
Cleveland Division Title

Tuesday's Results

Minnesota 4, Texas 3	Baltimore 7, Detroit 5
Boston 7, Cleveland 4	Milwaukee 3, New York 2
Chicago 4, Kansas City 2	California 2, Oakland 1

Wednesday's Games

Texas at Minnesota	Baltimore at Detroit
Cleveland at Boston	New York at Milwaukee
Kansas City at Chicago	Kansas City at Chicago
Oakland at California	Oakland at California

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	47	74	.389	0
St. Louis	47	74	.389	0
Philadelphia	47	74	.389	0
Montreal	46	75	.381	1
New York	46	75	.381	1
Chicago	46	75	.381	1

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	40	82	.327	0
Cincinnati	38	84	.313	2
Atlanta	37	85	.306	3
Houston	36	86	.297	4
San Francisco	35	87	.289	5
San Diego	34	88	.281	6

Wednesday's Games

Philadelphia at New York	St. Louis at Montreal
Montreal at St. Louis	Chicago at Pittsburgh
Cincinnati at Philadelphia	Cincinnati at Philadelphia
Los Angeles at San Francisco	Los Angeles at San Francisco

Wednesday's Games

Philadelphia at New York, n.
St. Louis at Montreal, n.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, n.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, n.
Los Angeles at Houston, n.

